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distance and space. There is probably no line of investigation undertaken in the field of rural sociology that promises so much to social science.

ROBERT E. PARK

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Indiana: A Social and Economic Survey. By FRANK DOAN STREIGHTOFF, A.M., and FRANK HATCH STREIGHTOFF, PH.D., with a Chapter on Charities and Corrections by CECIL CLAIRE NORTH, PH.D. Indianapolis: W. K. Stewart, 1916. Pp. 261.

This is an office survey. It is based on the census, upon official reports and unofficial studies made for different purposes. All this information has been digested and then put together in a narrative and descriptive form with such comment as the facts and an intelligent and modern viewpoint seem to warrant. The contents of the volume are indicated by chapter headings. They are: (i) "Physical Basis"; (ii) "Trees"; (iii) "Agriculture"; (iv) "Manufactures"; (v) "Transportation"; (vi) "Labor"; (vii) "Labor Legislation"; (viii) "Government"; (ix) "Finance"; (x) "Constitution"; (xi) "Charities and Correction"; (xii) "Education." It is a useful book and not as dull as one might expect.

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Plan of Elgin. By E. H. BENNETT, for the Elgin Commercial Club. Elgin, Ill.: David C. Cook Publishing Co., 1916. Pamphlet illustrated with two maps. Pp. 46.

Elgin is a city of 27,485 population. This is the first sketch of a plan to remodel the present city and provide for an estimated population in 1960 of 64,400. This allows for an annual yearly increase of 2 per cent. The plan, which was first made for the Elgin Commercial Club, has now been accepted by the Elgin City Plan Commission and will be used as a basis for future development of the city. The purpose of the plan is first of all to determine and locate the industrial areas, to outline improvements in the transportation facilities, to determine on the basis of this outline the residential and business areas, and the location of public buildings and of parks. Incidentally the city plan is intended to stimulate civic pride and to advertise the industrial advantages of the city to the world at large. Aside from its value as an illustration of what

cities of 25,000 can and are doing in the way of city planning, it is an interesting illustration of the rôle which commercial clubs are beginning to play in the life and development of our smaller cities.

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UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

The Boston Social Survey: An Enquiry into the Relation between Financial and Political Affairs in Boston. By GROVER J. SHOEHOLM. Boston: E. L. Grimes Co., 1916. Pamphlet. Pp. 89.

This is a lively, intimate, personal, and rather truculent account of the relations of what we sometimes call "high finance" to politics, the press, and social life of Boston. It is an attempt to give a picture of the actual government, of which one gets occasional intimations only, as over against the formal, external, and what may be called the ceremonial, government which one sees. The picture is interesting but not convincing. As the author portrays the situation it is all a seething mass of personal and conflicting influences without definite aims, tendencies, or ideals. It is a picture of blind strugglers groping for each others' throats in the dark. Without the least disposition to defend or apologize for "high finance" in Boston or elsewhere, it may be safely said that this is not a picture of human life and that it is not a social survey.

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UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

First Annual Report of the Commission of Immigration and Housing of California, January 2, 1915. From the office of the Commission, Underwood Building. San Francisco: State Printing Office. Pp. 123.

This report gives extensive information of specific and startling character on insanitary labor camps sheltering thousands of men, women, and children; on neglected tenements, lodging-houses, and dwellings; on ignorance and illiteracy of immigrants, and on the swindling and crime of which our foreign population are victims. It tells of progress already made following the work of the Commission and contains detailed, practical recommendations for further remedial action. It will be of interest to all who are concerned with problems of immigrants, or of housing of either immigrants or native-born.

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NEW YORK CITY